

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 48, Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

[No. 1363.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Lincoln circuit, set. August term, 1811.
Zachariah Tucker, Complainant,

AGAINST
Joseph Dillard, administrator of George Dillard, dec. defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having answered the complainant's bill, therefore on the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court and answer the complainant's bill—or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper printed within this commonwealth, for eight weeks successively, pursuant to the act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. And it is further ordered, that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

A Copy Attest,
Thomas Helm C. L. C. C.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
ONE likely GIRL about 20 years old, one BOY about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquire of the printer October 17th, 1811.

For Sale,
ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

LYING on the Ohio, 13 miles above Port William, in Gallatin county, equal to any land on the Ohio bottom for levelness, richness, quality of timber, with a fine Salt Lick and a Mill Seat that will work 2 pair of stones six or eight months in the season. For the want of money, I will sell it at \$5 per acre, which is at half its value.—The title good. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. PHILIP WEBSTER.

October 23d, 1811.

For sale.
A VERY GENTLE YOUNG
Mulatto Man.
Enquire of the Printer.

October 20th, 1811.

NEW GOODS.
JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has received, and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS.
Fashionable Straw Hats, Bonnets & Sh. es
Ironmongery
Groceries
Glass China & Crockery Ware
Cotton and Wool Cards
Paints
Stationery, &c. &c. &c.
COTTON, as usual.
All which will be sold on moderate terms.
Lexington, Oct. 11

DOWLING & GRANT.
Painters, Glaziers & Paper-
Hangers.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the above business on an extensive scale, and are prepared to execute all commands in the most expeditious and elegant manner in both town and country.

Paints and Putty
Constantly for sale at their shop on Mill-street.
One more APPRENTICE will be taken, if application be speedily made.
Lexington, Nov. 6, 1811.

For sale.
THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

NEAR the mouth of Flat creek, in Bath county, convenient to good mills on Licking: about forty acres cleared: a good hewed log dwelling house 40 by 18, two stone chimneys, and other convenient buildings, a good apple and peach orchard: for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

November 5th, 1811.

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUTTON has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hard-
Ware and Queen's Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or their store on Market street.

LITERARY.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,
AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN
BE MADE WITH A PRINTER
Will commence the publication of a series of
Historical volumes which when finished
will assume the title of
UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,
OR,

An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Primaque ab origine mundi"

"Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen." Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of civilization.

The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the practical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

The European part, contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to their dissolution—of the various nations which were conquered by them, and of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered, and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third of all that are still owned by the Afs. origins.

It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and with good types; and offered for sale, bound in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that sum for half volumes.

This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatic regions—of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1790, when in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in correcting and transferring the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.
SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

I WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz:
10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Farmer's

A LMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elk Horn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at R. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 25th, 1811.

For Sale.
A valuable Man Servant,
Between twenty-five and thirty years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

October 21st, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED
At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF
Dr. REES'S New Cyclopaedia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOCT' M'CALLA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

Thomas's History of Printing in

America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress of the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

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17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

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Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Gollman on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

THE STEAM MILL,

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is kept at the mill a constant supply of

FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED

RYE, & BRAN.

At the following prices:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dollars the hundred.

CORN MEAL - - - 42 cents the bushel

CHOPED RYE - - - 42 cents the bushel

BRAN - - - 84 cents the bushel

WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR, MEAL, &c. are exchanged for CASH.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co

September 23d, 1811.

A Very Valuable Farm.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two and a half miles from Lexington and within sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and seventy-five acres of first rate

LAND,

Of which about twenty are cleared, twenty-five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered. There is on the land a handsome new brick dwelling house and smoke house, besides several log cabins and two springs—the title is undoubted. This property may be had a bargain—one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in June and September next. For further particulars, enquire of the printer.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON

ON BAPTISM.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Nov. 11th, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a like Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discovers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one of his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is dull of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white lincey clothing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars reward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling.

July 20th, 1811.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

Maccoun, Tilford & Co.

THE FOLLOWING LATE AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS—VIZ:

Call's Reports

Modern Pleading

Mitford's Pleadings

Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium

Comyn's Digest

Dougherty's Crown Circuit

Barton's Equity

Coke's Reports

Finch's Chancery

Sheridan's Practice

Hardwick's Reports

Abridgement of Coke's Institutes

Cowper's Reports

Fonblanque's Equity

Buller's Nisi Prius

Salkeld's Reports

Burrow's Reports

Gilbert's Devises

Comyn on Contracts

Plowden's Reports

Peake's Evidence

Gilbert's Equity

Boot's suit at Law

Espinasse Nisi Prius

Washington's Reports

Witherspoon's Works

Simcoe's Skeletons

Village Sermons

Wistwist's Divinity

Edwards on Affliction

Hervey's Meditations

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Young's Poems

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Edwards's Works complete 8 vols. 8 vo.

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Murray's Materia Medica

Hey's Surgery

Rush's Pringle

Thompson's Family Physician

Wilson on Febrile Diseases

Denman's Midwifery

Currie's Reports

Bell on Ulcers

Desault's Surgery

Buchan's Domestic Medicine

Cullen's Practice

Hooper's Vade Mecum

Underwood on diseases of Children

Thomas's Practice

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Bolingbroke's Correspondence 5 vols. 8 vo.

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Johnson's Works 12 vols. 12 mo. calf gilt

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Mackay's Navigator

Stephen's Wars of the French

Bolingbroke's Works 4 vol. 8 vo.

Adams on the American constitution

Millot's Ancient History

Moreau's History of St. Domingo

Damberg's travels

Wem's Life of Washington

Jefferson's notes on Virginia 12 mo.

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Don Sebastian, by Miss Porter

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Osma & Almeria, by Mrs. Roche

Plain Sense

Yankee in London

Uncle Thomas, by Pignault Le Brun

Romantic Tales

Child of Thirty-six Fathers

Clermont

Julia & the Baron

Don Raphael

Conzualvo De Cordova

Paul and Virginia

D Israel's Romances

Joseph Andrews

A general supply of School Books & Stationery.

A large and general assortment of PLAYS.

Take Notice.

THE commissioners appointed by the county court for Clarke county, will attend at my house in said county on the 19th day of December next, and from thence proceed to the beginning of 800 acres of land, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Spurr, lying on Howards upper creek, in the county aforesaid, to possession and perpetuate testimony and establish the calls and courses of said 800 acres of land, to take depositions of witnesses, and to set up such meets and bounds as they may think fit, and do such other things as the law directs.

WILLIAM COTTON.

Nov. 11th, 1811.

LOTTERY.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENCLOSING AND ORNAMENTS IN THE

Court-House Yard

In Lexington;

Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette

SCHEME.

1 Prize of . . . \$1000 . . . is . . . \$1000
1 . . . do . . . 500 . . . is . . . 500
2 . . . do . . . 200 . . . is . . . 400
4 . . . do . . . 100 . . . is . . . 400
8 . . . do . . . 50 . . . is . . . 400
20 . . . do . . . 20 . . . is . . . 400
40 . . . do . . . 10 . . . is . . . 400
250 . . . do . . . 6 . . . is . . . 1500

Summary.

FROM THE LANCET REGISTER.

The last accounts from Russia confirm the belief that the Russian Court will not be disposed to commence a new war in Europe, and we are taught to expect some official declaration of the policy of the Russian Empire. In different ways attempts have been made to explain the causes of some jealousies between Russia and France, but nothing has yet been discovered which can deserve confidence, either as the true causes of jealousy, or as the means of overruling the policy to which either of the Courts might be inclined. Some circumstances from the armies in Turkey serve to give us the probable position of the armies, and the plan of their future operations. The Russians had not actually withdrawn all their forces northward of the Danube, but still maintained a force upon the Turock, between Nissa and Widdin, to open a communication between the main army and Servia, and to co-operate upon the whole length of the Danube. The main army appeared opposite Ruschuk and in that neighbourhood, and had communications with the Black Sea. It is insinuated that the Turks had communications with Bessarabia, on the northern side of the mouth of the Danube, but the principal operations appeared to regain the position of the main army of the Russians, and the combined armies of Servia and Russia. An expression had been made, as had been expected, unfavorably from the hasty manner in which the Russians had abandoned Silistria and Ruschuk, and not only from the incautious manner in which these military stations had been abandoned, but from the needless destruction of the settlements; that before they had demolished the works they should spread ruin around them. The inhabitants have become less confident of protection, and less anxious for the success of armies who are rivals in works of desolation. We are told that the Turks had taken possession of Ruschuk and Silistria, but it does not appear that they profit from these positions. Ruschuk has not had an ancient reputation, but was a flourishing place chiefly from the convenience to those who passed on the Danube, and who stopped at this place for a more convenient passage over land to Constantinople. It had several valuable manufactures, and among its inhabitants could reckon Armenians, Jews and Turks, as well as Greeks, who were collected for commercial transactions. It is rather the wantonness than the greatness of the sacrifice which has been lamented. It is reported that the Russian armies have not been well supplied, and the finances of the Empire may probably have obliged such means to force supplies as are sure to prevent them. It is only when the armies are in action that it is important to know the separate commands in armies so distant, and of which the situation must be very imperfectly known. The position of the armies has contributed to embarrass the commerce of the new settlements which had begun upon the Black sea, so that the consequences of this war are seriously felt in a wide extent upon this portion of the globe.

Of the preparations for another Campaign in Portugal we know little from the French. What have been their reinforcements are not well known. The English appear not to decide upon the probable plan of their operations, and it is yet uncertain from any movements whether the conquest of Portugal and Spain will be undertaken at the same time, or whether the late success in Spain will embolden an effort for the entire reduction of that country, that Portugal may be involved in its fate. It is apparent that the fall of Tarragona had serious effects upon the spirits of the Spaniards, and as great upon the military operations of the French. They have followed stroke upon stroke, and it is not presumed that the weakness of the Spaniards can be charged to the want of a generous defence. These operations, we are told, have had a powerful influence on Cadiz itself, and upon the military spirit as strongly as upon the political bodies formed in that city. The Spaniards feel a degraded situation, while the forces of their allies have higher military claims and richer resources than they can expect. And the political pride of Spain is humbled when it is but the organ of a wiser nation, upon whose favor its hopes absolutely depend. In this state of humiliation, apart from every jealousy, we cannot wonder that the Spaniard experiences and discovers his characteristic disposition.

From the military we turn to the commercial history of Europe, and to the full share we have in the general confusion. The Continental System, as it is called, is a war upon the commerce of England, and to this great object every thing is sacrificed. The benefit of arts, the relative value of trade, the general hopes of commerce, are not named. It is a consent to one common sacrifice, of which no man pretends to see the consequences. We can only pronounce that the system has been adopted with a success as to its object, which no man could have calculated; and the price which has been paid, no man can comprehend. All predictions from the wishes of nations and men, have failed, and the power of the French Empire has established itself first upon the military institutions, and then upon the laws and commerce of Europe. As to our lives, we are not regarded. In our neutral situation, we derive few advantages,

except those which are imagined to belong to a state not of open war, but of general suffrages from our forbearance. For the event we look to those who have the vindication of our national honor in their hands as a sacred trust. We go to Russia to crowded markets, to be or not to be taken. We are not at war with Denmark, and while some vessels go into its ports peaceably, some are entering by force. In Sweden we have not so much suffering, but no sure hopes. And the partial intercourse with France, while it allures by wealth, obliges all the dangers of capture from the English, who have uncontrolled power on the seas. To descend to particulars we cannot, as no nation has a system of commerce established upon its own prosperity.

A late English writer, Mr. Walton, a British agent in St. Domingo, represents that the population of the French part of that island had been reduced to about an hundred thousand persons, about a sixth part of its population before the French revolution. This reduction cannot be given upon any calculations actually made. He gives the forces of Pétion, who commands the coloured people, at 9 thousand and the forces of Christophe, who commands the blacks, at 10 thousand. The present state of society is not so unfavorable to population, we are told, as a former state, by some who visit the island, so that we must wait for other documents to discover the real state of the French part of St. Domingo.

Of English America in Canada, we have seen lately a very favorable account. About half a century from the present time they had about 60 thousand persons; they now boast of five times that number. At the beginning of that period their exports were not worth half a million of dollars, and had not trebled that sum in half that period. They now speak of Exports worth five million of dollars, half of which are in lumber, and one tenth in furs, and one ninth in wheat. Of their imports an exact account is not given, as one third of them are not subject to duties, but they claim a balance in their favour, and assure us that they employ about 600 vessels, exceeding 140,000 tons, and navigated by six and an half thousand of men, and venture to call the whole amount of the commerce 3 millions sterling, or a tenth part of the whole commerce of the kingdom. It is from the Registers we are to learn what the true balance of the nation is from these colonies, but it remains beyond a doubt that they are enlarging their commerce with the United States by the Lakes, and profit from the rich settlements which are made in their neighborhood, from which they have an aid to their industry and commerce.

A most flattering account is given of the Duvke Lead Mines, which are of unknown extent, and very productive. They are on the west side of the Mississippi, and at a small distance from the river, and reckoned 60 miles below the Prairie du Chien. It is affirmed that one person in a day has taken from the mines what could have yielded him three thousand weight of metal. Copper is said also to have been found in the same neighbourhood. The Indians supply themselves with lead from the east side of the river. We hear of continued encouragement to our manufactures by the enterprising spirit of our citizens, not only in the Atlantic but in the Western States. The cloths from Poughkeepsie have already been in the market with increasing reputation. The glass manufactory at Pittsburgh is mentioned with approbation.

We learn that the system of correcting the vices by hard labour obtains, and that the Penitentiary in Maryland will be soon ready for the purpose of its establishment.

The institutions of our country multiply, which have the care of education, of the arts, of agriculture and science. In the Constitution of the Delaware Medical Society, it is provided to enrich the Physician from the soil with such native, as may subserve all the purposes of all foreign remedies. We have general health.

NORFOLK, November 1.

CASE OF MYERS.

The superior court for the county of Norfolk, according to law, commenced its session on Tuesday the 22d instant; but it was a day of such incessant rain, that the judge (Nelson) did not attend. There were eight criminal cases; but no prosecutor for the commonwealth appeared. The judge applied to every member of the bar, who had not been previously engaged as counsel for the prisoner, (and these were Tazewell, Taylor and Wirt,) to draw the indictments, and lay them before the grand jury; but every member of the bar refused. In what manner then the criminals could be prosecuted seemed a matter of doubt and difficulty. A distinction was drawn between a presentment and an indictment, and it was contended that an indictment could not be drawn and found by the grand jury themselves; but that it must be found by some third person. The judge seemed to act upon this opinion as a correct one. There could, therefore, be no prosecution. A gentleman, a transient visitor of Norfolk, (Mr. Skelton Jones) being a witness of this extraordinary scene, had observed, in a private company, that if he was a member of the Norfolk bar, he would not refuse to prosecute for the

* It being well known that John Barber, the former prosecutor for the commonwealth in that court, had resigned the office before the commitment of Myers.

commonwealth. With a small variation of expression, this sentiment soon became publicly known in the borough; and, upon the strength of it, the judge waited upon Mr. Jones at his lodgings, and solicited him to act; he agreed to do so; observing, however, that from the state of his health, and from other causes, it would be in his power to do no more than be the instrument by which the forms of the law should be complied with; he would draw the indictment, and lay it before the grand jury; he would examine the testimony and read the law to the jury. Accordingly the next day Mr. Jones attended; but when the oath prescribed by the act of assembly, commonly called the duelling law, was tendered to him, he refused to take it. Here then again a question was made with the court, whether any individual could act as attorney for the commonwealth without taking ALL the oaths of office; and the court adjourned till Monday without coming to any decision upon the point. On that day the judge decided that any person appointed by the court could prefer an indictment to the grand jury without taking the oaths. This previous question was thus disposed of. But it was easy to foresee, if the prisoner was found guilty by the *venues*, that errors in arrest of judgment would be offered, and that this point would be much insisted on by the able and ingenious counsel for the prisoner. To obviate, therefore, every difficulty, as far as this could be done, Mr. Thos. I. Parker took all the oaths prescribed by law, and was thus, without objection, legally qualified as prosecutor for the commonwealth. An indictment for murder was then sent to the grand jury, and they found it a true bill. It appeared, however, from the record, that the court which sat upon the examination of Myers in May last, had declared that he was only guilty of manslaughter, and not of murder. It became then a question with the court, and was discussed with much ability by Mr. Taylor, whether the grand jury could find an indictment for murder, when the examining court had previously enquired into the offence, and decided that it was not murder, but manslaughter. Upon this point the judge, with the consent of the prisoner, adjourned the decision to the general court for novelty and difficulty.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Yesterday the road from Paris to Trianon was covered with an immense number of carriages and pedestrians: the most magnificent and the plainest equipages, were indiscriminately mixed. There was no distinction of ranks; the court citizens, the people animated by the same sentiments hastened towards the enchanting abode where the fete of their beloved Empress was to be celebrated. All Paris seemed to be in Versailles;—the private houses could not contain the crowds which arrived from all quarters; the park was inundated by multitudes of every age and sex, with the picture of joy and happiness on their faces. The great water works played at six o'clock; at that moment their Majesties appeared in the gardens, of which they made the tour amidst the most lively acclamations.

Great preparations had been making for four or five days before in the delicious gardens of Trianon; but yesterday the weather had been cloudy all the morning, and at 8 o'clock a copious shower excited fears that the beauty of the evening would not answer the hopes that had been formed. Fortunately what had been feared as unfavorable to the fete, embellished it still more; no more rain fell than what sufficed to refresh the burning atmosphere, and lay the troublesome dust. At 6 o'clock the sun shone out and it was one of the mildest and most agreeable summer evenings.

We shall not attempt to retrace all the enchanting scenes which followed; the richest imagination could scarcely form an idea of them; and we may safely assert, that the most splendid and the most polished courts never witnessed a fete comparable to that which was yesterday presented to our cherished Empress.

All the lines of building of the Great Trianon were ornamented with variegated lamps, and presented the most magnificent appearance resembling a palace on fire. The gallery presented a spectacle no less enchanting. There were 600 females, shining in all the graces of youth, & adorned with all the most precious productions of India and the most perfect efforts of the French industry. At eight their Majesties appeared and traversed the whole length of the gallery. The Empress spoke to every body with the greatest goodness. This amiable Princess who hath lived in France only 12 or 15 months, in addressing the ladies, said obliging things to every one. She conversed with them in turn about their families, and all the objects of their affection. From the manner in which she spoke of every thing interesting to them, one would have said that she had been born on the banks of the Seine.

At nine their Majesties repaired to the theatre, which is situated beyond the little Trianon. From the fear of bad weather, an extensive awning had been erected, which was ornamented with foliage, and carpeted under foot in all its extent.

The representation began at a quarter past nine; the play was *Les Projets de Mariage*. This piece was followed by another written for the occasion, called *La Grande Famille, or La France en Miniature*, written by M. de Chazet. In this piece the French comedians, those from

the Theatre Feydeau, and Buffoons were united.

At the end of the piece the principal Opera dancers performed a fine ballet. The exhibition being closed, their Majesties began their promenade in the park of Little Trianon. The Emperor, with his hat in his hand, gave his arm to the Empress, and was followed by all the Court. They repaired to the Isle of Love. Here the fairy scene seemed to have united all the arts of enchantment. The temple, situated amidst the lake, was grandly illuminated and the waters reflected its columns of fire. All eyes were attracted by a multitude of elegant barges, in which a swarm of Cupids seemed to play among the corgage. Musicians, concealed on board, executed the most harmonious airs; and this harmony, at once sweet and mysterious, which appeared to issue from the bosom of the waters, added to the magic of the scene, and the charms of the illusion. The promenade was then continued; at every step were to be seen the inhabitants of some province of France, the Languedocians, the Picards, the Germans, &c. and by an illusion which ceased to be chimerical, one would believe they saw all parts of the empire united to celebrate the fete of their beloved Sovereign.

Their Majesties then returned to the Great Trianon, where a magnificent supper was served up in the great gallery. The Emperor and Empress then retired at one o'clock; and the only words repeated during the whole of the fete were, that it surpassed every idea that could have been previously formed, and was worthy of the Sovereign who conceived it, and of the Princess who inspired it.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE—GENERAL RESULTS from many authorities.

POPULATION. The Parisian board of Longitude give the following statement of the population of the French Empire, 1811, distinguishing the inhabitants by the language they speak, and excluding the military:—

French language,	27,916,000
Italian,	4,922,000
Flemish or Dutch,	4,411,000
German,	4,100,000
Lower Brittany,	1,075,000
	42,124,000

This comprehends the late additions, and includes the three departments of the Rhine, to which add the Roman state, 875,000 Italian Valais, 126,000 Total population of the Empire 43,425,000

Another Statement gives the Population thus: In the 112 departments of France, 36,060,104 Kingdom of Italy, 5,439,355 Holland, 1,881,830 Total 43,381,433

If to the mighty aggregate we add the other tributary or dependent kingdoms and states, we may venture to assert, with tolerable correctness, that the "Emperor of the French" presides over not less than sixty-five millions of the human race!

The military establishment of France varies according to circumstances—it is believed there have been more than a million of men under arms, excluding the forces of her allies or dependencies. The present amount of French troops, in round numbers, is about 565,000—

Say Infantry of the line,	300,000
Light Infantry,	140,000
Cavalry,	100,000
Artillery & Engineers,	50,000

Besides these there is an Imperial guard, whose number is 3,500

The active force at the disposal of France, at the beginning of the year 1807, consisted of the armed men, 1,144,000

Revenues, Expenditures, &c. The revenues, as well as the expenditures of France, being chiefly, if not entirely at the will of the Emperor, renders it almost impossible to form an exact calculation, as what he receives from exterior means is not fully known. The receipts, however, of all denominations, have been estimated at from 800 to 900 millions of francs—(from 150 millions to 168,750,000 dollars)—the disbursements about the same; but, as observed before, these estimates are very uncertain, and compared with the revenue and expenditure of Great-Britain, would appear not to amount to one half of what we might expect them to be. For instance, the whole support of the French armies and their contingencies, expenses, are stated to be about 300 millions of francs, (say 60 millions of dollars.) The British army expenditures, for the last year, amounted to more than 80 millions. A French army, however, is supported at less cost than a British army; provisions, &c. being much cheaper. We give the facts as we find them.

The revenues of the ancient monarchy of France were about \$90,000 millions and the expenses generally exceeded the income 8 or 10 millions. The interest of the national debt at the commencement of the revolution, was about 50 millions, and the pensions paid amounted to five millions. The interest of the public debt, with a certain sum allotted for its redemption, and amount of pensions paid, is, at this time, stated to be about 90 millions of francs per ann. (1,787,500 dollars)

Paris, according to a late census, contained 547,756 individuals. Paris is distant from Rome 840 miles; Naples 966; Leghorn 612; Venice 690; Genoa 540; Milan 465; Turin 480; Constantinople 1596; Basle 300; St. Petersburg 1488; Prague 900; Vienna 840; Berlin 636; Dresden 636; Amsterdam 276; Stockholm 912; Copenhagen 720; London 270; Cadiz 1080; Lisbon 1020; Madrid 750.

Among the cities of the French empire, containing more than 50,000 inhabitants are the following:—Amsterdam, 220,000; Venice 200,000; Milan 170,000; Rome 160,000; Hamburg 160,000; Marseilles 102,217; Lyons 100,041; Bordeaux 112,800; Rouen 87,000; Genoa 75,801; Florence 75,207; Nantes 77,128; Brussels 72,230; Turin 65,100; Lille 59,724; Antwerp 62,025; Grand 37,529; Leghorn 50,582; Ghent 56,000; Liege 50,100; Toulouse 51,000; Bologna 74,000.

Weekly Reg. * This amount, by adding the Roman state and Valais, is nearly the same as the record.

The 13th light dragoons, which embarked for Portugal 18 months ago, nearly 1000 strong and which, since that period, received reinforcements to the amount of 500 more, have been so constantly in action, and suffered so severely, that on the 1st July, they could muster only sixty men and horses fit for duty.

London paper.

Population.—By the return of population for Scotland, it appears that Glasgow now contains 108,830 inhabitants, and consequently is in point of population, the second city in Great Britain.—Edinburgh contains 103,143, and is the third; after which comes Manchester and Liverpool, the former 98,573, and the latter 98,371.

The census for the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and parishes immediately contiguous, has been completed. The total is 1,099,104 including 483,781 males, 615,323 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 133,139.

Boston, Nov. 1.—We understand, that CLAUDE, the Black man, who went from the United States to Cronstadt, as a seaman or cook of a vessel, and from whom, at the first sight, the Emperor of Russia conceived a strong regard, and engaged in his service, has returned to this town on furlough, for the purpose of conducting his wife and family to St. Petersburg.—The Emperor has been very liberal in his equipment; and he appears in considerable style, being attired in a showy manner, wearing a sword, and attended by several servants.

The Hustings Court of this city were engaged in the examination of JOHN McCALL, charged with robbing the Treasury of this State the whole of Saturday last, until a late hour in the evening. After hearing the evidence the Court were unanimous in remanding him for further trial in the Superior Court of Law to be held in this city in April next.

We congratulate the public on the recovery of upwards of eleven thousand dollars of the money stolen from the Treasury. It has been distributed into different hands; and we sincerely hope that from the very great exertions already made and still a making, that nearly the whole of it will yet be recovered. The trunk containing the notes had in the first instance been deposited with a mulatto woman for safe keeping, and the greater part of the money was obtained from her. Several persons, not yet publicly accused are strongly suspected of being accomplices.

Virginia Argus.

From the Baltimore Whig.

NAVY—AH-OY!

Let us have a "permanent navy" like other nations, say some of our gazette-writers. Let us have a king to govern us like other nations, said the Israelites. Which were the wiser, it would be a hard question to decide. The Israelites received a king; as seen as he made his entry, Liberty made her exit. What has been the uniform fate of every nation, republican or monarchical, which amused its childish fancy or indulged its perverted wishes with that costly toy—a navy? Destruction.

Did a navy preserve Tyre? No. Was Athens saved by her navy? No. True, indeed, the citizens took refuge in her wooden walls; they won the sea-fight at Salamis, and discomfited the Persians; but their navy led to the final extinction of the Grecian republics.

Did a navy avert the ruin of Carthage? No. Did a navy aid in cherishing Roman liberty? No.

Were more modern states more fortunate in their experiments with the same engine? "Let history answer that question."

Did a navy stop the fall of Genoa? No. Or, of Venice? No. Or, of Holland? No. Or, of Spain? No. Or, of France under the Bourbons? No.

Has Britain been rendered more safe, free, wealthy, or happy, by her matchless navy? No, her navy has almost stripped her of commerce, specie, and liberty. She thought the weapon omnipotent, she made too much use of it; and is learning at the hazard of existence, the impressive lesson, that neither commerce nor liberty, nor power can be long sustained by a navy—that farms on land are better than "farms on the ocean;" that a navy is not a pedlar; that it is more like a bully, who seeks a market with pistols in one hand, and dry goods in the other; that he cannot gain even by a market, should he find one, for the cost of pistols and ammunition equals the profit on the cambrics and gillibands; but if he is shut out of every house, his truck remains on hand and his poker is heated for nothing.

But hear the other side; listen to 'Vindex' in the National Intelligencer:

"For the present I shall observe, that as a navy is the only natural protection that can be afforded to commerce, so will it also prove a strong bulwark of national defence: a navy can be employed to protect, never to destroy our liberty; to be useful, however, it must be permanent. To build a navy, is not the work of a day; nor can the time at which its service may be required be always seen. Providence has blessed us with the finest materials for constructing a navy: she has planted the live oak, cedar and pine trees, along our coast from St. Marys to St. Croix; she has deposited in our mountains rich mines of copper and iron, and cherishes

In our soil, the articles of flax and hemp; she extends our commerce through every ocean and climate; she braces the nerves and hardens the sinews of our seamen, and fires them with an integrity which difficulties serve only to confirm, and no danger can appal. And shall we spurn these advantages and by neglecting to improve, cease to deserve, and ultimately lose them?"

Very pretty! vastly bold! But are we certain that a permanent navy cannot endanger liberty, while it protects independence? (for I admit it may protect independence.) Are we certain that Providence "planted the live oak, cedar & pine trees along our coast," &c. "for constructing a navy." The wolf and the shepherd's dog behold a flock of sheep with different inclinations: so would the butcher and the Bramin. Perhaps the Bramin might as rationally conclude, upon seeing the sheep slaughtered, that we would "cease to deserve, and ultimately lose them;" as Vindex has convinced himself, that if we neglected to convert our live oak and cedar, our copper & iron, flax and hemp, into a "permanent navy," we would "cease to deserve, and ultimately lose them."

What then, ought we not to build a permanent navy? No—its injury would outweigh its benefit. A force, equal to our means, we may & must employ for defence or offence; but, if any nation made a free gift to us to-morrow of thirty ships of the line, I question whether the wisest policy would not be to set fire to them. We could annoy Britain better with a lighter species of vessels. What! recommend a Chinese system to us? No—we have not sufficient energy or wisdom to adopt it. One Chinese was killed by some British sailors, at Canton, last year; and the British were compelled to make humble and ample atonement. What atonement has Britain made to us for kidnapping above ten thousand of our men? Did the Chinese procure respect by a navy? Those who do not understand Chinese policy might as well be silent about it. It is on the land that British tyranny must receive its death-wound: it is on the land our principal efforts must be made; what naval force we can muster may co-operate: But, he who, with our revenue before him, talks of "a permanent navy," has no bad claim to a place in Bedlam.

Give us liberty, give us simplicity, give us frugality, give us a disciplined militia, on this side of the water: let them have navies, and pageantry, knights of the garter, legions of honor, despots and slaves, on the other. We hear much of New-England sailors and fishermen; I admire their nerve and enterprise as heartily as he who flatters them—doubtless, they can all swim very dexterously! Would they on that account attempt to rival the shark in his own element?

COMMON SENSE.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Mr. Lacey, from Pennsylvania, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the usual order to have each member furnished with three daily newspapers during the session, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, 300 copies of the rules and orders of the house were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

At 12 o'clock, a message was announced from the president of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, containing an exposition of the state of the nation, and recommending measures to guard its interests, to vindicate its rights and to cherish its welfare.

The message was accompanied by the documents described as follows:

No. 1. Proceedings of the court of enquiry on the encounter between the United States frigate the President, and the British sloop of war the Little Belt.

2. A letter from Mr. Foster, the British envoy, to the secretary of state, dated July 2, 1811, stating the professions of his royal highness, the prince regent of Great Britain, of his strong solicitude to come to an amicable agreement on all the points of difference between Great Britain and the United States, and his regret at the departure of Mr. Pinkney from the court of St. James.

3. Answer of Mr. Monroe, dated 6th July, reciprocating the assurances of an amicable disposition on the part of this government towards Great Britain.

4. Replication of Mr. Foster, July 7.

5. A letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, dated July 3, unfolding at great length, the policy of the orders in council, which he terms "a stem of defence" against the French edicts; stiffening the British blockades of the ports of the continent, especially that of the coast from the Elbe to Brest, of May, 1806; affirming the continued existence of the Berlin and Milan edicts; producing the speech of Bonaparte to the merchants of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen and other circumstances as evidences of this edict; complaining of the subservience of neutrals to the French system; of the injustice of the non-importation law; and intimating an expectation of its repeal.

6. Explanatory letter of the same to the same, dated July 11.

7. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, of July 14, urging the retraction of what he calls the unjust measures of the United States against Great Britain, and threatening retaliation.

8. Reply of Mr. Monroe to the foregoing letters, dated July 15, requesting an explanation of the precise extent, in which Great Britain would consider the repeal of the French edicts, as sufficient to cause a revocation of the British orders.

9. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, dated July 16, stating that the revocation of the French edicts, so as to place the English trade on the footing it had with the continent of Europe previous to those decrees, would be required as a preliminary to the repeal of the British orders!!!

10. Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, of July 23, at great length, maintaining the justice and equality of the policy of the United States in relation to the two belligerents; demonstrating by a close and cogent train of argument, and the production of facts, the repeal of the French edicts, so far as they related to

neutral commerce; advertising to the extravagant pretensions set up by Great Britain in her demands upon the U. States; shewing the indisposition of England to repeal her orders, and asserting, that the blockade of May, 1806, was not supported by force adequate to carry it into effect, and such as the law and invariable usage of nations required. The letter also hints at all the other subjects of differences.

11. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 24, repeating his request of a definite answer to the question, whether this government meant to repeal the non-importation law?

12. Answer of Mr. Monroe, July 25, in which he informs the envoy that the good faith of the U. S. in the fulfilment of their engagement with France would forbid the annulment of the law, unless the orders in council were revoked.

13. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 26, on the general subjects of the orders and decrees, as well as of our restrictive law, and charging America with uniting with France in her system for the destruction of British commerce.

14. Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, October 1, again tracing over the British system of blockade, and anti-commercial orders; republishing the late captures and condemnations at Halifax; repelling the insinuation of the British minister, and expressing his great respect for the talents and virtues of the "illustrious" Fox, whose name had been mentioned.

15. Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, Oct. 17, enclosing two dispatches from our charge des affaires at Paris, as a proof of the actual revocation of the French edicts.

16. A dispatch from Mr. Russell at Paris, to Mr. Smith at London, dated July 11, on the repeal of the edicts of France.

17. Same to the same on the same subject, July 14.

18. Lord Wellesley to Mr. Smith, dated August 14, mentioning the receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Foster on the state of the negotiation with America, and saying that he should communicate to him the documents which he had received from Mr. Smith, on the subject of the French repeal.

19. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, Oct. 22, explaining former letters, and expressing sorrow, if he had made any insinuations against Mr. Monroe or his government. This letter states explicitly that the late captures and condemnations, by the British, of our vessels, were in consequence of the measure of non-importation, and of our having been deceived by France.

20. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, of Oct. 26, expressing the regret of his government that the latter gentleman had received no instructions from Great Britain relative to the repeal of the orders, &c.

21. Mr. Foster's reply to the above, repeating the threat of retaliation.

Mr. Troup moved to postpone the further reading of the documents until to-morrow, as it was now three o'clock.

Mr. Randolph hoped the reading would go on. This motion he thought not in order. He understood the speaker to say that the correspondence in relation to the Little Belt and to Florida remained unread; and were these topics, of so little interest! Were they to be hurried over, and the house like so many school-boys, tired of their task, to hurry away to their dinners without doing their duty? He complimented the ease and dignity with which the new speaker had filled the chair.

Mr. Smith produced a precedent to shew, that the house had been in the habit of postponing to a second day, the reading of voluminous documents. He could not see that at so late an hour, a continued reading of them could occasion any good result; nor that a postponement for a single day could do any possible injury.

Mr. Randolph admitted the precedent so far as it shewed the postponement of the reading of papers (Mr. Pinkney's letters) which an hon. gentleman on the other side, had likened to sand and saw dust. But had the house no curiosity to hear the important papers relative to Florida, and to the affair of the President and Little Belt? Did they not wish to know what Great Britain had said on these topics? Mr. R. added many other desultory remarks; after which the motion was carried.

And the house adjourned (3 o'clock.)

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

The house resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the President's message. These were, Correspondence between Messrs. Monroe and Foster relative to the affair of the President and Little Belt; between the same relative to the taking possession of Florida; between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley; between Mr. Russell and the duke of Cadore, &c.

Gen. MONTGOMERY BAILEY, of Maryland, was on Tuesday last elected Sergeant at Arms to the Senate of the United States.

IN SENATE, Nov. 11.

Mr. Leib asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the transportation of certain documents by mail free of postage; which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

The resolution offered by Mr. Giles on Thursday for referring so much of the President's message as relates to manufactures to a select committee, was agreed to, and Messrs. Varnum, Worthington, Bradley, Condit, and Dana appointed a committee accordingly.

The resolution offered by Mr. Worthington, for referring to a select committee so much of the message as relates to Indian affairs, was agreed to, and Messrs. Worthington, Pope, Campbell, (of Ten.) Crawford and Gregg appointed the committee thereon.

Mr. Bradley presented the petition of the Washington Canal Company, praying to be allowed to raise the sum of \$52,500 in small annual lotteries, as authorised by an act of the Maryland Legislature of Nov. 1795, to enable them to complete the same and drain the ground through which it runs; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lloyd presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Boston, Massachusetts, stating that they are interested in the importation of iron and other hardwares from England, and praying that provision may be made by law for the importation of such goods as were bona fide purchased on or before the 22d day of February last in the dominions of Great Britain, or such other equitable provisions as the wisdom and justice of Congress may devise; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1811.

The following Members form the several Standing Committees, viz.

Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Bacon, Cheves, Smilie, Bibb, Burwell, Johnson and Pitkin.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Lowndes, Mitchell, McKim, Talmage, Seybert, and Tallman.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Shaw, Brown, Moseley, Stanford and Archer.

Committee of Public Lands.

Messrs. Morrow, McKee, Gold, Breckenridge, Blackledge, Boyd, and Smith of Pen.

Committee of the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Lewis, Ringgold, Piper, Pearson, Baker, Stow and Ormsby.

Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business.

Messrs. Seybert, Jackson, and Ely.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Turner, Blount and Little.

Committee of Appropriation of the Representation.

Messrs. Dawson, Williams, Grundy, Hall, (of N. Hampshire) Quincy Potter, Mosely, Strong, Porter, Condit, Milnor, Wright, Ridgeley, Alston, Bibb, Morrow and McKee.

Committee of Post-Offices & Post-Roads.

Messrs. Rhea, Porter, Lyle, Dinsmoor, Taggart, Potter, Law, Chittenden, Hufty, Ridgeley, Kent, Sheffey, Kings, Earle, Hall, (of Georgia) Desha, and Morrow.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world:
"News from all nations leaping at his back
LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

We have the satisfaction to present the KENTUCKY GAZETTE this week in a more genteel dress. Having procured from the Philadelphia Type Foundry, an extensive assortment of new letter, the editor is prepared to execute in handsome style every description of printing—and trusts that the great expense he has been at, together with his exertions to make his paper useful, will meet the approbation of its readers, and produce a correspondent disposition on their part to do him justice—or in other words, a willingness to discharge their arrears, without giving him unnecessary trouble.

XIIth CONGRESS.

The eyes of the world are fixed on this body; and the American people await in anxious solicitude its discussions.

So soon as the President's energetic speech came out—the British minister resident in this country offered reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which happened more than four years ago!!

What means this procedure?—To moderate the proceedings of Congress—And will this moderate Congress? Will this atonement satisfy that body for the seizure of our property and the imprisonment of our citizens by the British?—for the power they have assumed over American vessels that they will maintain the right to search them?—and for the murders that government has lately instigated on the Wabash? We trust and believe not. But if it does, the American character must sink to the lowest pit of degradation.

We have too much confidence in the Twelfth Congress, and in the Executive magistrate (with due deference to the Reporter) to believe that the honor or interest of this country will ever be sacrificed to Great Britain or France.

At a meeting of Lexington Lodge No. 1, on the 18th inst.—It was

Resolved, That the members thereof wear mourning for a given period, as a mark of their respect to the memory of Col. Joseph H. Davies, the G. Master of Masons for the state of Kentucky, and a member of the said Lodge, who had so gloriously fell in defence of his country on the Wabash, the 7th inst.

Extract from a correspondent at Washington City—dated 17th inst.

"There seems much spirit in Congress, and a disposition to follow up the President's message by preparations to assert in a manly manner, the honor and rights of the country. The tardy reparation, which has at length been made, for the attack upon the Chesapeake, will not divert the legislature from the course of measures called for by our other undressed injuries.

"Mr. Story of Massachusetts is nominated to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, produced by Mr. Adams' non-acceptance of his appointment; and Mr. Duval, in place of Mr. Chase."

The Louisville "Courier" of Friday last, announces the arrival of Major G. R. C. Floyd, and the volunteers of that neighborhood, from the Wabash expedition—on whose authority, a few additional particulars respecting the late battle and the army, are given—

The troops under Governor Harrison, left the Prophets town, for Vincennes, on the morning of the 9th, and arrived without molestation from the enemy, on the evening of the eighteenth, having put part of the wounded on board boats, at fort Harrison, a number of whom died on their way down. The regulars were left at Fort Knox, a few miles above Vincennes. That 179 were killed and wounded, 52 of whom were found dead on the battle ground, or died since of their wounds. The Indian woman that was found in the Prophets town, says that

about 197 Indians were missing. Mr. Wells says, he counted 49 new graves, and 54 Indians laying on the ground.—The aggregate amount of their loss appears to be about 300. In addition to the number of whites stated in our former paper to have been killed in the battle, the following is a list of the killed and wounded, of Clark County (I. T.)—no other returns have been received, but we believe, we can state with certainty, that no more of the troops from Kentucky were killed than were mentioned in our first number. Some few were wounded.

A list of the killed and wounded of Clark county, (I. T.)

KILLED.
Joseph Warnock, Thomas Clendenen, William Fislar, William Hutchinson, Henry Jones, William Kelly.

WOUNDED.
John Drummond, J. Robertson, Thomas Gibson, Col. Bartholomew, Captain Norris.

An arrival at New-York from England, brings intelligence as late as the 29th September—but nothing of importance, unless it be the termination of the pugilistic battle in favour of Crib—poor Moliniaux lost a few of his ribs and a jaw bone. His Majesty Geo. III. was still living.

COMMUNICATION.

THEATRE.

The arrival of Mr. Usher and his lady proves a valuable acquisition to the company. In Mr. Usher is found qualities equally adapted to the serious and the comic. In the two representations since their reaching Lexington, he has appeared in each of these situations.—His Hamlet gave great satisfaction. Those who fancy themselves critics appeared disposed to give him a fair & impartial trial—and they suspended their remarks, until towards the end of the third act, when by common consent it was admitted he was a performer of the first class. There appeared so much of nature and feeling in his performance, that he was identified with Hamlet himself. His expression and gesture seemed to paint the idea he subsequently communicated—they forerun his words and indicated what he was going to say. His soliloquies were delivered with proper contemplative deliberation; and although when necessary, he was sufficiently impassioned, yet he was exempt from stage rant.

His second appearance was in the character of Rover, in O'Keefe's comedy of Wild Oats—a character of much life and spirit. It was feared that as he appeared so well qualified for the solemnity and gloom of tragedy, that he would want vivacity for Rover; but his first scene removed all apprehension of this kind.—He displayed the fire and animation that was necessary, and appeared to be perfectly capable of facilitating the poet's design of rousing the feelings and touching the heart in the cause of virtue by the shortest road.

Prior to Mrs. Usher's coming, such an actress was much wanting—this perhaps has rendered her reception more favorable; but whether this circumstance has aided, or merit alone has produced the effect, certain it is, she has rendered entire satisfaction, and she has at once become the universal favorite. Mrs. Turner having been formerly in high favour with the public, doubts were entertained whether Mrs. Usher would be able to occupy Mrs. Turner's place in public estimation. When she appeared the other night in the first scene of two of Ophelia, the audience remarked little else than her personal appearance, her fine graceful figure, and beautifully expressive countenance. But in the distressing scene where she represented a derangement of mind, produced by grief, the powers of the actress were felt and acknowledged by the beholders. But she seems supremely qualified for genteel, chaste comedy—her performance and appearance in Lady Amaranth, in Wild Oats, was highly approved; and in Lady Racket, in the farce of Three Weeks after Marriage, she gave the most exquisite delight; it was a character well calculated to display her personal beauty and gracefulness of manners—and her comic powers were strikingly evinced in the representation.

The company is now much superior to what it was formerly—last winter it was deficient in a particular department—the acquisition of Mr. Vos and Mr. Huntington heretofore, and Mr. and Mrs. Usher latterly, has supplied this deficiency and the citizens of this place for the short time they remain here, and of Frankfort for the remaining portion of the season, will be gratified with dramatic exhibitions not much excelled any where.

AN AMATEUR.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Nov. 9.

Wilkinson's Trial, now appears in a fair way of being shortly completed. The testimony was closed and the witnesses discharged on Wednesday evening last. The Court then adjourned until Thursday next, when the General will deliver his defence.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.—Very late from Portugal—Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing brig Young-Soldier, Calder, from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 7th of October. Capt. C. informs us, that the Armies remained almost inactive, and that no battle of any importance had taken place for many weeks. Markets were improving—flour \$ 15 and on the rise.

We are informed that the U. States sloop of war Wasp, now in New-York, is under sailing orders, and is to depart in a day or two for England and France, with a messenger. From this it is evident, that our government do not contemplate an immediate rupture in our foreign relations.—Relief, Nov. 12.

DIED, in this place on Wednesday last, Mrs. ELLIOTT, consort of the Rev. James Elliott, late of Virginia. "Society has lost a friend, and a large and respectable family, a tender and affectionate mother."

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. FRANCES LETITIA LEVETT, consort of Mr. A. B. Levett of this place.

In New Jersey, about the 8th inst. JAMES SLOAN, Esq. formerly a member of Congress from that state.

THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, Will be presented, a Celebrated Comedy called

THE STRANGER.

The Part of the STRANGER by Mr. USHER. Mrs. HALLER by Mrs. USHER.

AFTER THE PLAY MR. KENNEDY WILL SING

THE FAVORITE SONG OF

MURDER IN IRISH.

(By particular desire.)

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED, THE FAVORITE FARCE

THE MOCK DOCTOR.

Or, The Dumb Lady Cured.

The performance to commence at half past 6 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Gazette office.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on the 13th inst. 4 miles from Ruddle's mill, on the Beaver road, a DARK BAY HORSE, 14 hands 3 inches high, two years old, all of his feet white, white hoofs, a star in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber or gives information to the Postmaster at Paris, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

HUGH LATIMORE.

Nov. 16th, 1811.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM,

EIGHT miles from Lexington, three miles from Bryan's station, near Hardisty's mill, on David's Fork of Elkhorn, 150 acres, a good dwelling house and other convenient houses—Good springs, meadow, orchard, groves, good fencing and almost every convenience. A great bargain may be had by making immediate application, and paying part in hand.

BENJAMIN MARTIN.

Nov. 19th, 1811.

LOST,

About ten days since, between Lexington and my residence,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

CONTAINING \$ 15 in Kentucky Branch Bank bills, a note of hand for \$ 20, another for \$ 40—several receipts, &c.—Also a Gold Locket. I will give five dollars reward for the Pocket Book and the contents.

FRANCIS MCCONNEL.

Nov. 23th, 1811.

Tailors Look Here.

The subscriber will give two good journey-men Tailors the highest wages given in the state, and constant employ.

MICHAEL MCCLUSKY.

Flemingsburg, K. Nov. 1, 1811.

To all those whom it may Concern,

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Boone court-house by my attorney on the first Monday in December next, in order to divide and lay off a certain tract or parcel of land in said county, amongst the heirs of George Lamkin, dec. and continue with the commissioners from day to day until the whole business is completed.

JAMES LAMKIN,

Administrator of George Lamkin, dec.

October 25th, 1811.

For Sale.

A Valuable SAW MILL & GRIST MILL,

SITUATED about nine miles from Lexington, on South Elkhorn—there are 21 acres of good land, and every convenience on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the situation, and know the terms, on application to the subscriber, living at the place.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 4th, 1811.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one of both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gait only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.

N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Ridgeline.

Harrison County, July 10th.

BY Maximillion Robinson, on the waters of Crooked creek, a **SORREL MARE** 9 or 10 years old, near 15 hands high, a star and streak down the face, some white hair round the hoof on the near hind foot, the right eye out, appraised to \$ 40.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

TAKEN UP by Moses Martin, living in Jessamine county, near David Rice's blacksmith's shop, one black-bitten **GREY HORSE**, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, short behind, and almost blind. No brand perceivable, appraised to 16 dollars, before me the 15th day of September, 1811.

RICH^d. LAFON, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Robert Craig, at Lamme's mill, on the South Fork of Licking, Harrison county, one **BROWN MARE**, six years old, not branded—the back has been hurt with the saddle behind, appraised to 18 dollars before me this 2d day of August, 1811.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Reuben Slavings, on Somerset, Montgomery county, near Orford's mill, a **SORREL HORSE** of hind foot white, with a blaze face, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, no brand perceivable, appraised to twelve dollars given under my hand this 21st August, 1811

J. YOUNG.

A NEW COLLECTION OF

HYMNS

AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

By DAVID WELLS

Of Kentucky.

For sale at this Office—Price 37 cts.

JUST RECEIVED

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

THE CELEBRATED PARALLEL ENTITLED

POLITICS

FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Price 25 Cts.

POETRY.

THE CARLTON FETE.

Peter Pindar, whose Muse slept for a considerable time, has just produced a poetical work under the above title. We select the amusing Elegy occasioned by the memorable eagerness to see the House after the Fete was over.

Curiosity in Rags: or the Daughters of Eve.

AN ELEGY.

Curiosity depicted—Lamentable confusion at Carlton House during the exhibition after the great Fete—A sublime Naval Comparison—Fortitude of the ladies—A Compliment to the Courage of Lord Yarmouth and Col. Bloomfield—An address to the Muse—A circumstantial Account of the Ladies' progress in their vulgar and penitential Robes, from Carlton House to their respective Habitations—A short and decent Prayer to his Royal Highness.

What evils Curiosity produceth!

Yet, nothing can the mad'ning rage restrain;
Whate'er the danger, not a nymph refuseth,
'Tho' death frown'd near to cut her form in twain.

Fain were the efforts of a Milton's pen

That paints a diabolical route so well,
To give with truth the horrors of the scene;
Such squeezing, swearing, tearing, squeak and yell.

Ah me! what petticoats were lost and torn;

Patience subject for the mournful Muse!
Gowns and pelisses in a state forlorn;
Baskets of Bonnets, and whole tubs of shoes.

The golden chain forsook the bosom'd charms

With many a necklace form'd of pearls and beads;
Earrings dropped from their taper arms,
And wigs, in tatters, left their lovely head.

Thus at the glorious battle of the Nile,

On which our British history justly brags,
Yard-arm & yard-arm meeting, dread turmoil,
The sails and rigging were reduced to rags!

Regardless of their backs, amidst the squeeze,

As velvet soft, and fair as Alpine snow;
The kall-puge charms, the legs, and knees,
They force their dangerous way to see the show.

Their limbs so delicate, and skin so white,

And then their swelling bosoms all so bare,
Fix'd (for what youth could wink on such a sight)
Fix'd every orb'd vision on the stare.

Yet ev'n on common decency to war,

Did novelty their gentle bosoms harden;
For soon indeed were numbers of the Fair,
Like mother Eve when ent'ring Eden's garden.

Yet the Mother of the world could err,

(For in his trap old Satan surely caught her)
We should not therefore make a mighty stir,
But yield to mercy, and forgive the Daughter.

Yet let me sing in thunder of applause,

How Yarmouth, Bloomfield, not a fear betray'd,
But through the windows, stripp'd of all their gauze,
And mistlins lugg'd full many a fainting maid.

Now, if you please, my lady Muse relate,

What did the nymphs who all their vestments lost,

As many a nymph, the lean as well as fat,

Saw not the sight, by cruel fortune cross'd!
Forced to their homes, unwilling to depart,
They stalk'd forlorn along the grinning streets,

Deep blushing, loaded with a heavy heart,

Muddled in aprons, table cloths and sheets

Yes, verily the nymphs were forced to roam,

Yea, led by sad misfortune in the lurch;
In sorrow all have heeded to their home,
As though they had done penance in a church.

Such was the scene, with which no scene compares,

And long indeed will Dame & Damsel rue it,
Such was the piteous posture of affairs!
Pray God the modest Agent did not view it.

* The crowd that went to view the tables of

the Prince of Wales' Fete was so considerable that many ladies came high losing their all, as appears from the following article:

"The number of stray shoes in the courtyard of Carlton House, filled a large butt, from which the shoeless ladies were invited to select their lost property. Many however were seen walking away in their stocking feet. About a dozen beautiful young ladies were so completely disrobed in the squeeze as obliged them to send home for clothes before they could venture out in the streets; and one lady was so discommoded of all dress that a female domestic wrapt her up in an apron."

London paper.

SLANDERERS.

Why do we avoid a slanderer as a pestilence? Because he is not only destitute of every requisite that constitutes the character of a man himself—but he attempts the emasculation of others.

An old lady, who lodges at Camden Town, was found immersed to the chin in a large water butt at the back of the house in which she dwelt, a few mornings since, and on being questioned as to the cause of placing herself in a situation so extraordinary, she said she had been informed by a fortune teller, that the world was to be destroyed by the Comet, which is now in view, and that she had got into the butt in order that she might dip her head under water while the Tail of the Comet was passing!

East. pap.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Sir—There is perhaps no science less cultivated in this country than that of Astronomy; and surely there is none more delightful or instructive. An habitual converse with the celestial orbs must inspire elevated sentiments. It certainly awakens reflection: for who can contemplate them and not admire their order and regularity? Who admire their beauty and the harmony of their motion without feeling a desire to know whether they are formed of the same gross earthy matter, and peopled by the same thoughtless beings? On this subject I met a few

days ago with a late French paper containing some fanciful speculations, from which having derived some amusement myself, I have sent a translation to you for publication; it may excite reflection in the minds of some of your readers who might not otherwise have thought on the subject; and, if so, will amply compensate me for the trouble of translating it.

ALPHA.

Washington, Sept. 5, 1810.

Are the Planets inhabited or not?

There are physical truths which are obvious to the senses, and which poetry should respect in its boldest flights. There are other truths which, not being generally admitted, or not being of a nature to become popular ought not to exercise any influence over the arts of imagination.

When M. Chateaubriant wishes to make us find in the bosom of mountains those pearls which the intrepid diver searches at the bottom of the sea, he comes in collision with a generally received opinion, and deserves that the critic should recal to his recollection the example of Virgil and Homer, whose muse adorned with fables and peopled with wonders only those regions which were unknown. But when the same writer denies the plurality of inhabited worlds, and sees in the celestial bodies only shining solitudes, philosophy and astronomy have no reason to complain; they cannot even oppose any positive fact to this hypothesis. As good things may be said in favour of the opinion which refuses rational inhabitants to the other celestial bodies, as can be said to render the contrary hypothesis plausible.

Four planets only, in all the system, offer a certain analogy which induces us to suspect much resemblance between their physical constitutions: these are Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars. It is true, that the orbits of the Earth and Venus are nearly circular, whilst those of Mars and Mercury are very elliptic; but this difference, as it may proceed from their first impulse, ought not to influence the idea which we form of these bodies. There are other more remarkable differences. The mountains which Schroeter observed in Mercury and Venus are from five to eight times more elevated than those of our globe, although those two planets have less bulk. It cannot be admitted that this difference owes its origin to a less compact state of the matter which constitutes the two planets, since, according to the best calculations, the density of Mercury is double that of the earth.

The planet Mars casts a reddish light which seems to announce that it is surrounded by a thick atmosphere, like that in which we live; but the spots which cover its disk, too fixed to be clouds, too variable to be seas and continents, lead us to believe that this celestial body yet experiences those great revolutions of which our earth affords such dreadful traces.

Among the four planets which we have named, ours only is accompanied by a satellite. Every one knows that the disk of the moon presents fixed lights and shades which mark the inequalities of her surface. The dark spots have been long considered as seas like those which laye our earth; but the most recent discoveries by pointing out elevations and cavities in the circuit even of these spots, have induced astronomers to believe them only great concavities void of water. Are these the basins of evaporated seas? Are they enormous volcanic craters? This is what no one will undertake to decide; but it is probable, on either supposition, that the moon has no watery surface. It is almost certain that she has but an extremely rarified atmosphere, scarcely distinguished from the ether which surrounds her. Schroeter, who, by a long series of observations, has demonstrated the existence of a lunar atmosphere, has at the same time demonstrated its absolute difference from that of our planet; there is never any thing seen on her surface resembling the agitation that the wind occasions in the clouds which surround the earth.

Much has been said, for thirty or forty years past, of the hole in the moon, observed by Don Ulloa. Astronomers have agreed in rejecting the opinion of this philosopher as ridiculous and extravagant; they have explained, by a volcanic eruption, the luminous point which the Spanish astronomer had perceived on the disk of the moon when eclipsed. But this is a very forced explanation. Besides, Ulloa is not singular in supposing he had discovered a hole in the moon: Liebmam, a German astronomer, had announced a similar observation more than a century ago.

Who knows whether the moon be anything else than a porous mass of lava and dross, without vegetables and without animated beings?

We agree, at least, that M. de Chateaubriant had reason to contemplate with dread the moment "when the moon shall show this other face which the earth has not yet seen." As it is, in all probability, the united force of magnetism or electricity which obliges the satellites or moons to follow the planet, always turning towards it the same side; it is probable that a subversion of this order of things could not take place but by a total dissolution, or at least a general revolution of the principal planet. I think then that astronomers themselves would turn pale at seeing the other face of the moon, of which they at present generally perceive but a narrow stripe.

As soon as we have passed Mars, the planetary system assumes an aspect so

widely differing from all that we see near us, that it becomes impossible to conclude by analogy whether the neighboring celestial bodies have inhabitants or not. Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta travel in orbits nearly equally distant from the sun, but in different nodes and with a greater or less eccentricity; so that they cross each other, or, to use the language of astronomers, form knots. The plan of all their orbits cuts that of the orbit of the earth at very great angles; it is that, which assimilates these stars to comets and induces Mr. Herschel, though wrongly, to refuse them the name of planets. What a surprising phenomenon do they display to our senses. To how many new reflections may it give rise! These four little bodies, which seem almost to approach near enough to each other for their inhabitants, if they had any, to communicate together—are they the wreck or remnant of a planet which has shivered to pieces from the explosion of the gaz which its bowels contained? Are they the yet disunited elements of which nature will one day form a planet? Or are they moon's satellites which has lost the chief or centre of the system of which they made a part? Whatever opinion is adopted, the eccentricity of their circuits and the very diminutive size of one of those stars, which according to Herschel is but seventy English miles in diameter, sufficiently demonstrate that no plausible analogy can be established between them and our earth.

The stately Jupiter, accompanied with his four satellites, turns round his axis with a rapidity at which we stand amazed: the day in this planet, which was a bulk four hundred and seventy nine times greater than that of the earth, is but five hours long, and every point of its equator in a second travels over a space of six thousand five hundred and fifty toises. The density of this planet is nothing in proportion to its bulk; it is to that of the earth as 23 to 100; and we are tempted to regard Jupiter as a hollow ball. It is known that its flatness towards the poles is very considerable; and we may add that the luminous bands which surround its globe not only move like the rings of Saturn, but they seem to bend, almost to break, and to change their dimensions. What human being shall dare to decide whether this planet be inhabited, or even whether it can ever be? Has this remote world seen the generations which peopled it pass away, or has it yet to see them born? Does the rapid motion which hurls it along announce the dissolution or the consolidation of this celestial body?

The system of Saturn offers to close observers many unexpected wonders. The ring of this planet is found to be composed of two distinct parts, of which each has its own distinct motion. Among the seven moons of Saturn, the last, a striking contrast to all other satellites or secondary planets, seems to move freely round its axis. But the most surprising discovery is that which Mr. Herschel has made in regard to the figure of this planet, which, according to him, is at the same time flattened at its two poles and in the region of the equator; so that its profile resembles a square rounded at its four angles, or, if you will, a circle flattened on four sides.

Let the astronomers laugh, then, if it pleases them, at the *Ring of widowhood* borne by Saturn, according to Mr. Chateaubriant; but let them at the same time confess their own ignorance in respect to a celestial body, the structure of which, remote from our conceptions, does not permit us to form a conjecture upon its distinction and its state.

The immensity of distance which separates us from Uranus has not prevented Mr. Herschel from discovering two rings which surrounded it, the one compassing the poles, the other the equator, so as to cut each other at right angles.

These astonishing varieties among the planets which obey our sun; these indications of great revolutions which are passing or which have passed in the worlds near our earth; these multiplied phenomena—ought they not, at the same time that they terrify us, to rein in our imagination, and induce us not to affirm dogmatically that all the celestial bodies are, like the earth destined to serve as habitations for beings of our species?

The best, the only argument, which could be brought in favour of a plurality of habitable worlds, is not derived from natural philosophy; this would be the idea of a Supreme Intelligence which may have supplied us with them; but the examination of such an argument would far exceed the bounds which we have prescribed to ourselves.

PAINTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S

COMMISSION STORE.

White Lead Yellow Ochre
Red do. Spanish Brown
Rose Pink Prussian Blue
Vermillion Patent Yellow
Gum Copal Spirits Turpentine
Do. Mastic Venice do.
Do. Shell Lac Oil do.
Do. Elastic Amber do.
Do. Arabic Terra de Sienna
Lytherage
Sugar of Lead

SLATES, &c. &c.

W. MENDELLE.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, Jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, sprig, seeding and leno Muslins, 4 4 and 6 4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6 4 black, and all coloured do.
2 do. flush and pulicat handkerchiefs
3 do. dimities
2 do. cotton casimeres
1 trunk satins, moles, twilled sarsonnets, men's flannel, and 40 doz black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery
1 trunk do. do. silk do. and picnic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
1 trunk assorted sewing silks
3 cases Scotch threads
6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and cording, 100,000 W C needles
A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsonnet, plain, figured and brocade ribbons, galloons and ferrets
2 bales low priced plains
1 do. silk and cotton and woollen tolinettes
4 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords and stockinet
6 do. 6 4 and 7 4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs
50 chests imperial and young hyson teas
40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-

MENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Cheviens that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th. 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred acres of

LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasturage. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire or it will be divided to suit purchasers.—A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.

MADDOX FISHER.

October, 1811:1st

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's employ on the night of the 1st inst. a negro fellow named FRANK, about 5 feet 7 3 inches high, stout and well made, about 40 years of age, and a very cunning, artful fellow, well acquainted with house and farming work (he belongs to the estate of Edward Thomas, dec.) had on a deep blue broad cloth coat much worn, also a light mixed cotton coat and pantaloons, with good shoes, a hat much worn, also sundry other clothes and blankets. He is well acquainted in Frankfort, in this place and in the country. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him.

Thomas Wallace.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1811.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.
ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.
William Robertson.

July 12th, 1811—1st.

BLANKS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Fayette Circuit court, will be sold on the 28th inst. at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, the following tracts of land, viz. One IN LOT in the town of Lexington, distinguished and known in the plan of said town by its No. 76. Also part of an OUT LOT in said town, known in the general plat of said town by the letter S. Also a tract of Land containing 500 acres, part of a survey of 7300 acres made for John Handley, on Buck creek, in Hardin county. The above sold as the estate of Wm. Macbean, Esq. to satisfy a debt due from him to Josiah White and the administrators of Joseph Badd, dec. Three months credit will be given the purchaser, giving bond and security.

JOHN H. MORTON,

THOMAS WALLACE,

GEO. TROTTER, Jr.

Nov. 7th, 1811.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 55, Maiden Lane, New-York

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; Juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life: bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German

Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New-York

They are for sale in Kentucky

(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the stores of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts.

James Hughes.

Frankfort, Oct. 7th, 1811. 2 m.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at he theatre.

To Rent,

AN ELEGANT & COMMODIOUS

STABLE,

Situated in a very convenient part of the town

APPLY TO THE PRINTER.

November 4th, 1811.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

OR THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BAILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

Lexington Library.

THE Shareholders are informed that on Saturday the 7th December, the half yearly contribution becomes due.

And on Saturday the 4th of January at two o'clock the shareholders are requested to attend at the Library room (agreeable to the constitution) for the election of directors, &c. &c.

DAVID LOGAN, Librarian

Nov. 12, 1811.